

The Middletown Transcript

VOL. 42, NO. 25

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1909.

PRICE THREE CENTS

SPECIAL THIS WEEK

DeValinger's Cash Store TOWNSEND, DEL.

Best Mesina lemons	10c doz
12c canvas gloves	3c Pair
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FARM NEWS AND VIEWS

Cabbage plants thrive well under frequent cultivation. The cabbage is a gross feeder and too much manure cannot be applied. Should the plants be backward in growth apply a tablespoonful of nitrate of soda around each, scattering it over an area of one square foot and working it well into the soil.

An acre in this country contains 43,560 square feet, or 160 square rods. A patch 60 yards, 5 inches wide and 70 yards long is practically an acre of ground. It is far better to see just how much can be raised on an acre than to follow the old plan of showing just how many acres one is able to plant and partially cultivate. The one-acre crop is in line with high-class diversified farming.

The value of sulphate of ammonia as a fertilizer was demonstrated in some German tests where marsh lands were fertilized with nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia. With both oats and beets the plants receiving sulphate yielded much more than those receiving nitrate. These results indicate that on marsh lands a liberal supply of lime, sulphate of ammonia may be advantageously substituted for nitrate of soda and confirms the wisdom of the practice common in Germany.

As a rule, a load of manure made of nitrogenous foods, if all the solids and fluids are properly saved and applied, is worth four loads of the ordinary farm manure that has lain out of doors all winter.

The word "legume" is used by botanists to denote the one-celled two-valved seed, containing one or more seeds, borne by plants of the botanical order Leguminosae. The most common representatives of this family which are used as food are the various kinds of peas and beans. In common usage the term is applied to the plants themselves, which are hence called leguminous plants or legumes. The term pulse is also sometimes applied to this class of plants. The papilionaceous or butterfly-shaped flowers, and the pendent pods of the pea and bean, are familiar in every garden, while the ripened seeds of the pea, bean, lentil and peanut are among the standard foodstuffs offered in our markets. Taking the world over, the legumes are, next to the cereals, the most valuable and the most extensively used among vegetable foods. The seeds are eaten green, either alone or with the pod, as in the case of string or snap beans, or the seeds are dried and used as the fully ripened state, as split peas, dried beans, lentils and peanuts.

Lime is a stimulant fertilizer. If the soil is sour an application sweetens it; if too heavy, lightens it; if too light, renders it more compact.

It has been pretty thoroughly demonstrated that potato spraying is a high grade insurance. You may grow potatoes one year successfully without spraying, but you never know what year to select for your experiment. If fungus growth happens to be bad that year you would lose heavily.

Pruning is one of the most important factors in the production of first class fruit. While there are many methods for pruning trees, some right and some wrong, yet most of the general principles aim at the same thing—to remove the surplus wood, develop a strong frame and keep the tree within the bounds of the grower.

The ventilation of barns is a matter which deserves more attention than it receives. There are frequently cracks and open spaces which serve the purpose of ventilation, but which often cause drafts, resulting in colds, rheumatism and other ailments. In like manner the drainage around the barn should be examined, as bad results often come from imperfect drainage. Then there is the watering arrangements. All horses ought to be watered before and not after feeding.

MOTHER'S HAIRPIN

The doorbell broke the other day, Pop couldn't make it ring, Said he: "I'll have to get a man To fix the blasted old thing." My mother said: "Oh, don't do that, Think what you'd have to pay." And then she took a hairpin out And fixed it right away.

We lost the back door key last week, "Twas when the door was locked; Pop fumed around and said things till The neighbors were all shocked; Then Mom she got a hairpin out And poked an' pretty quick She had the bolt turned in the lock, The hairpin-did the trick.

There's nothing that Mom can't do With a hairpin, seems like, One day she fixed Pop's busted watch, An' next 'twill be my bike; If we was poor I'd bet that she Could make hard luck take wings By gain' 'round the city with A hairpin, fixin' things.

HE'S TOO RICH TO MARRY

Chicago, June 12th.—Clara Sprickelton of John D. Sprickel, who did not marry Adele Case, says he is among the "too rich." Said the heir of the sugar millions: "I shall do as father wishes. He said he'd rather have me be a sugar king than a chorion man, so he told me not to get married."

"There are two classes of unfortunate in this world who can't afford to marry young. They are those who are either too rich or too poor. I happen to be in the former class, but might as well be in the latter. They are equally unfortunate."

"There is said to be so much in store for me in this life that I am trying to begin to choose what I may best enjoy. Hence I must obscure myself in the branches of the family tree and wait until I am mature enough to start one of my own. For the other class there is no little to enjoy that the wise ones say they must save until they are older. They will enjoy it more."

"I have so much money that I cannot afford to get married."

THE TRANSCRIPT, \$1.00 per year.

WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12th, 1909.

THE Finance Committee has practically determined upon the presentation of an amendment to the tariff bill providing for a tax on dividends of corporations as a substitute for the income tax amendments. President Taft is heartily in favor of this form of special tax and it will be known, probably, as the "Taft amendment."

There are many Republicans who feel it necessary to vote for an income tax or some substitute for the same purpose, and when the President learned that the organization was still short a few votes necessary to refer the income tax amendments to the Committee on Judiciary, he gave new impetus to the corporation tax proposition and advised its presentation as a substitute. The details of the proposed amendment are yet to be worked out. A tax of two per cent. on the dividends of corporations is the suggestion of the President, but whether that percentage will be adopted by the committee remains to be determined and will depend largely, no doubt, on the estimates of the probable revenue, which are now to be compiled with greater accuracy than heretofore. One thing seems to be settled, and that is that such an amendment will provide for the imposition of this special tax for a specified period, two or perhaps three years. Some Senators are heartily in favor of the President's plan, while others would prefer to postpone the enactment of special taxes until next year, on the ground that it will then be possible to determine the precise revenue producing power of the new tariff law. Those who favor it submit that a tax of two per cent. on the dividends of corporations would be insufficient to amount to a hardship to any stockholder, that such a tax would prove immensely popular with the great majority of the voters, etc., and they believe, too, that were a proposition so favored by the Chief Executive to be incorporated in the bill it would insure for it a heartiness of support by him and possibly a leniency in dealing with the schedules which would facilitate the work of the joint committee on conference. And last, but not least, the claim is put forth by those who favor such an amendment that the Republican party would be in a better tactical position should it go into the campaign of 1910 with a record of having enacted legislation which is accumulating a surplus in the Treasury instead of enacting a measure which barely meets or perhaps falls just short of meeting, the federal expenses.

The announcement of the probable substitution of this amendment for the income tax amendments of Senators Bailey and Cummins brought those two Senators together immediately in a determination to bury their differences and unite on a common measure. They have agreed on a measure which includes the fundamental provisions of the Cummins amendment and the non-essentials of the Bailey amendment, and they now insist that they purpose to press its adoption with all their power. This is interpreted to mean a line-up of President Taft and Senator Aldrich, backed by the Republican organization on one side and Senators Cummins and Bailey, backed by the "insurgent" Republicans and the Democrats on the other side. The income tax amendment agreed upon by Senators Cummins and Bailey provides for a tax of two per cent. on all incomes exceeding \$5,000 a year, with a provision for the reimbursement of those stockholders in corporations whose total incomes do not exceed \$5,000.

Whatever probability there may be of a prosecution of the Sugar Trust, pursuant to the compromise of the suit brought against the trust by the Pennsylvania Refining Company, the officials of the Department of Justice decline absolutely to discuss the subject. The Attorney-General is opposed, naturally, to announcing in advance the purpose of his department to institute a prosecution, and nothing will be made public, at least by him, until after the investigation is completed. There are broad intimations at the White House, however, that the Attorney-General has been instructed to conduct such an investigation.

While no great enthusiasm is displayed at the Department of State over the information that certain American banking institutions have arranged to take up a portion of the tri-partite loan of \$27,500,000 to China, recently announced, it appears that the administration was in a measure responsible for it. Every step in the advancement of China will be welcomed by this administration, as it was by the last, and under proper conditions it will be glad to see American capital flow into the empire. This loan, however, to be secured by a special tax, despite the fact that informal promises were made to the last administration that such tax would be abolished and Chinese finances placed on a modern and practical basis. The United States cannot let China to that point, of course, but it cannot but feel some apprehension at any extension of China's indebtedness on a basis which must serve to perpetuate that tax, thus actually retarding China's progress.

THE TIME TO SPEAK

A young fellow in Bloomington, Ill., who has been devoting himself for some years to a young woman of that town, recently found himself in a most embarrassing situation just as he had taken his courage in both hands and was "going to ask the girl."

"Harriet," said he, as he shifted his feet uneasily and swallowed the lump in his throat, "I'm anxious to have you—yes, Mr. Hummer," gently interposed the young woman, by way of encouragement.

"Well—er—Harriet," he began again, with increasing nervousness, "I'm anxious to have you—"

Just then both parents of the young lady entered the room where the lovers sat.

"Oh, Mr. Hummer," said the desperate girl, "what was it you were just telling me?"

"STATE LOYALTY"

The following address was delivered by John P. Nields, United States District Attorney, at the 20th anniversary of Old Drawyers, Presbyterial Church, on Sunday June 13th.

To-day the most significant political fact is the growth of national power. The authority of the States has relatively decreased. Where the increase of national power is caused by the failure and neglect of the States to do their duty in the federal system, that increase is wholly unnecessary. The effect of the increase of national authority is to lessen the authority and importance of State citizenship and the weight and influence of the individual citizen.

My theme is the importance of State loyalty in two respects. First, as an influence to stimulate the States to a full performance of their duty in our federal system. Second, as an influence to preserve the significance of the individual citizen and to foster his intelligent and individual action in government.

Such sovereign powers as the people yielded to their government they divided between the States and the nation, at the same time giving to the Supreme Court the power to determine the limits of national powers. Every man in this country is a citizen of a State as well as a citizen of the United States. This division of sovereignty is the extraordinary feature of our government. In the Constitution the people enumerated the political powers of the nation and removed from the States the power to interfere with interstate trade by vesting the power to regulate that trade in the nation. In the exercise of this non-political power the nation has tended to trench upon the power of the States over domestic and social affairs and matters of private right.

In one hundred and twenty years every aspect of our country has changed. The life of the people is strongly unified. A confident national spirit has replaced the fear and jealousy of early days. In 1789 men raised and sold their crops, made and marketed their goods, lived and died within the borders of a State. To-day with the railroad, telegraph and telephone, State lines are largely obliterated and trade of every kind extends to the borders and even beyond the borders of the nation. Trade has become a national or interstate affair. In a sense the national authority has not grown but the subject matter over which that authority may be exercised has grown to a vast extent. The appropriate regulation of interstate trade accounts for the federal Anti-Trust Law, the Anti-Boycott Law, the Safety Appliance Law, the Employers' Liability Law, the Meat Inspection Law and the Pure Food Law. It does not account, however, for such new projects as national control of insurance, divorce or child labor.

Senator Root, probably the strongest American statesman of this generation, delivered an address on December 13th, 1906, upon the subject: "What is the Future of the States of the Union Under Our Dual System of Constitutional Government?" In the course of this address he said: "If any State maintains laws which promote and foster enormous overpopulation of corporations controlled by the people of the country generally, if any State maintains laws which promote conditions of child labor revolting to the sense of mankind, if any State maintains laws of marriage and divorce so far inconsistent with the general standard of the nation as to violently derange the domestic relations which the majority of the States desire to preserve, that State is promoting the tendency of the people of the country to seek relief through the national government and to press forward the movement for national control and the extinction of local control."

The intervention of the national government in many of the matters which have recently undertaken would have been wholly unnecessary if the States themselves had been alive to their duty toward the general body of the country. It is useless for the advocates of State rights to inveigh against the supremacy of the constitutional laws of the United States or against the extension of national authority into the fields of necessary control, when the States themselves fall in the performance of their duty.

Senator Lodge, a strong follower of Alexander Hamilton, said in his address to the Massachusetts Legislature on Washington's Birthday: "Nothing can accelerate the growth of the national power to an unwelcome degree so much as the failure of the States, from local or selfish motives, to do their part in the promotion of measures which the good of the whole people, without respect to State lines, admits. No such reproach, so far as I am aware, lies at the door of Massachusetts. The President of the United States has said, not once, but many times, that if every State had adopted corporation and railroad laws like those of Massachusetts there would have been no need of that national railroad legislation which he has advised and which has been largely enacted. * * * The result of this neglect and of local selfishness, has been national legislation and a great extension of the national power."

When the strongest exponents of national authority like Senator Root and Senator Lodge sound a warning, is it not time for all men to give heed? With the decline and fall of the State the representative form of our government would be lost. With the transfer of powers of government from the States to the nation, the liberties and privileges of the individual citizen would be seriously impaired. There is still an indestructible Union of indestructible States, but to-day the emphasis belongs on "States."

How can the States be stimulated to take their proper part in our federal system? How can Delaware be aroused to do her duty? Here is a problem of the greatest importance. To solve it, we may not appropriately invoke a spirit of State loyalty on this historic spot and within these sacred walls.

State loyalty is a sentiment of affection, respect and devotion that expresses itself in generous and unselfish service to the State. State loyalty and patriotism—

perfect accord. In the last century State loyalty was associated with nullification and disunion. To-day it should stand for the maintenance of the States, for a respect of State and love of country—are in representative form of government, and for the rights and liberties of the individual citizen.

State loyalty must be justified by present conditions and not merely by the teaching of the fathers. We may harken back only to turn over dead leaves. The ultimate sanction of our institutions must be their adaption to present day conditions. Political theories derived from conditions that have passed away cannot guide us to-day. Historical interpretations of constitutions are at best only helpful. John Hay, the late Secretary of State, in speaking of the fulfillment of looking back for guidance in solving the problems growing out of the Spanish War, quoted the words upon the walls of the church, "Your fathers, where are they? And the prophets, do they live forever?" Then he said, "We are ourselves the fathers! We are ourselves the prophets! The questions that are put to us we must answer without delay, without help—for the Sphinx allows no one to pass."

Prof. Josiah Royce of Harvard University, in his book entitled "The Philosophy of Loyalty," says "History shows that if you want a great people to be strong, you must depend upon provincial loyalties to mediate between the people and their nation. The present tendency to the centralization of power in our national government seems to me, then, a distinct danger." Without abusing the text, you can substitute State loyalties for "provincial loyalties" and the quotation will read: "History shows that if you want a great people to be strong, you must depend upon State loyalty to mediate between the people and their nation."

Personality is lost when it belongs to a nation so large that its weight and influence cannot be felt. If State citizenship be surrendered and State lines be obliterated, what would be the significance of the individual citizen? Where would the individual voice be among eighty million voices? Popular government rests upon the intelligent expression of individual opinion. Efficient government may rest upon some other authority but it cannot be a government by the people. Individual opinion can find expression only in relatively small political divisions. The essential discipline of American citizenship exists where men counsel together in relatively small numbers. Freedom dwells among the States.

The present spirit of our industrial life is opposed to the true spirit of our political life. Concentration of capital and the efficiency and economy incident thereto is doubtless necessary in modern competitive business. Consolidation of labor in the huge labor unions is doubtless necessary to uphold the interests of workmen. This concentration of force is analogous to the growth of national powers. The individual will, initiative and responsibility are lost. In theory, every man, in some sense, should be a creator and should have some primary relation to the world and its forces. He should not be a dependent, agent or spoke in a corporate business. In our political life the individual must be saved. Under our democratic theory of government it is better that all should govern than that we should be wisely or efficiently governed, unless wisdom and efficiency are to be found in popular government. The democratic theory of our government can only be preserved by resisting any undue concentration and consolidation of political power in the national government.

It is affirmed as a law of human society that a great people is made up of strongly individualized social units. A perfectly homogeneous people is undesirable. The distinctive types of the counties of England made up the strength of England. The strongly contrasted types of men in the various parts of this country—New England, the Canadian border, the Pacific slope, the Gulf ports, the Atlantic seaboard and the States bordering the Mississippi—make up the strength of this country. If political powers are ever concentrated at Washington and the powers and dignity of the States are correspondingly impaired, the American people will be so far welded together that the uniform and impersonal type of American citizen will be evolved subject to the sympathetic and irrational influences that control men acting together in great masses.

Communities holding fast to local traditions and ideals, yet responsive to the light without, are distinctive and independent. They select their representatives by local standards, not because of picturesque qualities or the power of musical phrase-making. They resist the appeals to the "mob spirit" expressed in the metropolitan yellow journals. They resist the political pretensions of new comers and of those temporarily sojourning within their borders. Such persons follow other gods. When those persons transplant that worship they destroy local sentiment and loyalty, whereas local sentiment and loyalty should command and compel their respect. Distinctive communities cherish their own customs, habits and traditions. They have a character, color, flavor and tone of their own. They have their own anniversaries, holidays and festivals. They cling to their own peculiar forms and ceremonies as precious things.

Delaware is a small State with noble traditions. These traditions should animate her citizens with a fervid loyalty to preserve her institutions and distinctive citizenship. The nation need not pass laws and assume powers because Delaware will fail in her duty. The conscience of the people of this State is as sensitive as the national conscience. We are ready as the people of any State to respond to the call for righteous living and fair dealing. There are laws now upon the Statute book of this State that should be repealed or radically amended. There are laws that should be passed to bring this State abreast with other States in the Union. A proper appeal to State loyalty will help our people to pass these laws. Keep the great traditions of Delaware in the minds and before the eyes of the people and a

noble loyalty will uphold the State. If the past cannot guide, it can inspire us. Delaware history extends a century and a half before and since the Revolution. Her part in the Revolutionary period is inspiring history. One thirtieth of the credit for the independence of the colonies and the establishment of the Government belongs to Delaware. John Dickinson, Cesar Rodney, George Read and Thomas McKean were leaders in that great epoch. Delaware was the first colony to call herself a State. Virginia and Massachusetts had called themselves commonwealths. In the constitution of Delaware adopted September 20th, 1776, it is provided: "The government of the counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware, shall hereafter in all public and other writing be called The Delaware State." In 1787 while the other States were hesitating and debating, it is to the lasting credit of Delaware that she set the great example by immediately ratifying the federal constitution.

Judge Wisely in his very valuable historical address said: "We, of Delaware, have great and just cause to be proud of the acts, conduct and heroism of our Revolutionary soldiers. In less than a month after the Declaration of Independence we had eight hundred men in the field, who fought at Brooklyn, White Plains, Trenton and Princeton; and by April of 1777 we had another regiment of like number, who fought at Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Camden, Cowpens, Guilford, Ninety-six and at Eutaw; and this latter one never laid down its arms, though reduced almost to a corporal's guard, until Cornwallis laid down his arms at Yorktown and Leslie encountered Charles in the field, there was not a battle during the Revolution worthy of name, except the battles of Bunker Hill and Yorktown, in which one of the 'Delaware Regiments' did not participate." Within a mile or two of this church two national soldiers were born—Major Thomas McDonough of the Revolution and Commodore Thomas McDonough of the War of 1812. We need, above all things, a short, accurate, readable history of Delaware, and knowledge of that history should be prescribed in all our schools.

Delaware does not cherish or worthily commemorate her great dead. Take the single case of John Dickinson. He was called "The Penman of the Revolution." In 1765 he was drafted the "Plan of Protest" adopted by the Stamp Act Congress. He was the author of the "Declaration of Rights," the "Petition to the King," the "Address to the people of Canada," the "Liberty Song" and the famous "Farmers Letters." In 1775 he drafted the "Declaration of causes of taking up arms." In 1776 he drafted the "Articles of Confederation" for uniting the colonies.

Dickinson was born in Maryland. He lived and held important offices in Pennsylvania. He also lived in Delaware and probably received his greatest honors from this State. His political life began as a member of the Delaware Assembly in 1760. In 1776 and 1779 Delaware sent him to the Congress. In 1780 he was President of Delaware. In 1786 he was a Commissioner from Delaware to the Annapolis Convention when he presided. In 1787 he was a delegate from Delaware to the Constitutional Convention. Paul Leicester Ford who edited Dickinson's Writings says: "In the literature of that struggle (the American Revolution) his position is as prominent as Washington in war, Franklin in diplomacy, and Morris in finance." Jefferson on writing to Mr. Joseph Brighthurst on February 24th, 1808, said "his name will be consecrated in history as one of the great worthies of the Revolution." George Read, the younger, said of Dickinson: "He lives in my memory as the realization of my best-ideal of a gentleman."

Dickinson spent his youth at his father's home in Dover and also a part of his middle life. The last twenty-three years of his life he resided at Eighth and Market streets in Wilmington. No town or street, institution or prominent mark bears his name in Delaware. He is buried in the Quaker burial ground at Fourth and West streets in Wilmington. At his grave and extending two or three inches above the ground is a small stone bearing the initials "J. D." Few men rendered greater service to their country. No public man of Delaware better deserves to be remembered, yet he lies within the borders of this State "unwept, unfriended" and unknown.

State loyalty should find expression in our public buildings, libraries, parks, schools and roads. The worth and dignity we attach to our State can be expressed in our new State House. If it shall be a beautiful piece of colonial architecture fully embodying our great colonial traditions, it will be a source as well as an expression of State pride and loyalty. These annual gatherings should be and should continue to be occasions for renewing our pledges of loyalty to Delaware. Our State comes within the grasp of our affections like our own friends. Love of State will strengthen love of country and we shall have the old Saxon spirit of the lines:

"Dear country! O how dearly dear! Ought thy remembrance, and perpetual band Be to thy foster-child, that from thy hand Did come our breath and nurture care!"

How brutish is it not to understand How much to her we owe, that all us gave; That gave unto us all, whatever good we have!"

For a Hard Man

An American guest for the night at an Inn in Stirling, Scotland, descended to the office at break of day and complained to the person in charge that the bed was hard.

"It was like sleeping on a board," he said.

The person in charge replied with cold austerity.

"The great Duke of Wellington once slept in that bed."

"No wonder they called him the 'Iron Duke,'" remarked the guest, ruefully rubbing his person as he turned away.

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MILLIONAIRE HIGH SOCIETY

Katherine Gould, who is suing her husband, Howard Gould, for non-support, alimony, etc., as an actress earned possibly a thousand or two dollars a year. In her suit she testified that some \$35,000 were necessary for her proper support as the wife of a Gould! \$300 or \$500 apiece for gowns never worn but once, and changed three times daily! Two maids being occupied two hours per gown in making these sartorial changes! And they say "society," represented in court by some over-dressed dames from the "upper ten" nodded approvingly when Katherine swore three costly gowns daily were absolutely necessary to support her multi-millionaire wifely dignity! But what a disgusting picture of the vulgarity of riches! Seven quarts of brandy in three weeks, plus an unknown quantity of other "drinks," plentiful hiccoughs, worm-fences, profanity and vulgarity in between drinks, spiced also with bouillabaisse from strange "gentlemen"! What a fitting accompaniment to this coarse proud female's strutting about in her "high society," three changes per diem \$500 gowns!

But why rail at Katherine? She is but a sample product of your nasty Newport select multi-millionaire society, where the exhibition of cigarettes, champagne and diamonds are woman's latest accomplishments. Of course society declares it is not "good form" to swear in public—Katherine's too ample potatoes are to blame for that. "On with the dance, let rum be unconfin'd!"—and the sooner will the pranks of the very rich, male and female, become unendurable to decent folk.

CELEBRATING THE FOURTH

Many cities and towns are coming to the conclusion that the Fourth of July can be appropriately celebrated without the hideous noise and a ghastly accompaniment of loss of life. It is better to let the day go by without notice than to observe it in such a way. But its significance can be marked and the great event it commemorates may be recalled without giving the day over to rowdiness. In a number of cities and towns interesting programs are prepared, in which various civic organizations and the schools take part. There is music and public speaking, athletic contests and tableaux, and in the evening set fireworks. It is certain that the day is more appropriately commemorated when some real thought is given to the exercises that take place than is the case when everybody is permitted to do what he pleases, especially when the thing he usually pleases to do is to make a nuisance of himself with some noise-making instrument which destroys the peace of mind and threatens the safety of others. No one wishes to see the Fourth go by without recalling to mind that it marks declaration of the country's independence. The thing is to do this in some better way than by permitting boys to blow off their fingers and toes or blow out their eyes.

STOPPED HIS PAPER

A short time ago a cranky sort of an old man came into this office and stopped his paper because something in it did not suit his fancy. We have frequently met him on the street since that time, and it is amusing to note the look of surprise on the old fellow's face that we are still in existence regardless of the fact that he stopped his paper. Some day—and it won't be long either—that old gentleman will turn up his toes. His heart will be still forever. Neighbors and friends will follow his lifeless clay to the silent city and lay them to rest among the flowers. An obituary will be published in these columns telling what a kind father, dago neighbor and beloved citizen he was—which the recording angel will overlook for charity's sake, and in very short time he will be forgotten. As he lies out there in the cold, cold graveyard wrapped in the silent slumber of death, he will never know that the last kind word spoken of him was by the editor of that paper which in life he so spitefully "stopped." Did you ever pause

just a moment and think that your editor, whoever he may be, will write your obituary some day?

HOUSE AND SENATE RATES

"The next tariff has come to be an issue between Senate and House rates. The House by a Protectionist majority, on Protectionist principles, looking to a fair protection for American labor and a fair profit for American capital, reduced many rates. The Senate has restored most of these to the Dingley rates or near them and in a number of cases has made its rates higher than the Dingley rate, as interpreted by the Courts. A number of raw materials made free by the House have had a duty restored by the Senate, a duty generally lower than the Dingley rate.

"The Conference Committee between the two houses will decide which of these rates is to become law, subject to a final vote in both chambers. Both sets of rates are adopted by Republican and Protectionist majorities and both represent a determination to make no revision which interferes with Protection.

"Public opinion and the opinion of the Republican party is on the whole with the House rates. They follow an examination longer and more thorough than that of the Senate. They are drawn and adopted by those nearer the general body of voters. They come nearer to the revision outlined by President Taft during his canvass that reductions should be made, but only those which could be justified on Protection grounds and which maintained the American standard of wages and gave a fair profit to American capital.

"The House rates do this. They are approved by President Taft. Changes may be necessary in the House schedules but on the whole they are more likely to bring freedom from tariff agitation, and unneeded conditions injurious to business, and restore stability. Public opinion will accept the House rates as an end of controversy. The Senate rates, if adopted, would be extremely likely to become the basis of a fresh tariff agitation."—*Phila. Press.*

THAT DUTY ON POTATOES

Some of the critics of Senator duPont who have thought of his amendment to the tariff bill providing for an increase in the duty on potatoes seem to have a special grudge against the farmers. What matters it if the farmers are helped by such a duty there are others to be considered, they say, others that count, and if Senator duPont's amendment for potatoes goes through—which it will—will not the pocketbook of the housewife be belated. Then there appears an argument on the entire question of a tariff, but that point as it fits the present situation is not debatable. It certainly should not be debatable from a practical point of view since the Democratic Senators flocked into the protectionist camp.

Senator duPont was simply doing something asked by representatives of the farming interests of the State. He is attempting to help develop what may become a large industry to our farmers—the producing of potatoes. The fear that a large expense will be added to the housewife's pocketbook is nonsense. The farmers will be encouraged to produce potatoes in greater quantities, and if Delaware farmers raise more potatoes it stands to reason that the housewife hereabout will really find potatoes more plentiful for home consumption and the price not advanced."—*Evening Journal.*

NEW JUDICIARY

"The confirmation of the Judges by the Senate, which convened in special session on Monday, went through without the slightest hitch or jar. The small but angry cloud that appeared on the horizon just after the Governor announced the appointments, faded away as the mist, and disappeared.

"As we stood in the court room on Tuesday, and witnessed that most impressive ceremony where in the new judiciary took the oath of office, we felt that the Governor had indeed shown extraordinary wisdom in his selection of the men to administer judicial functions, and that he had fully reserved the high standard set by our ancestors. Delaware has ever been famed, not only for its strong bar, but for its exceptionally able bench, and in the new order of things, the rule remains unchanged and unimpaired. Individually and collectively, it is an able bench, and we extend to Governor Pennewill our hearty commendation for so excellent a performance of an arduous task."—*Delaware Republican.*

NEW JUDGES TOOK THE OATH

The State Senate confirmed Governor's Appointments in Record Time. The Senate of Delaware convened in Dover Monday in extraordinary session in response to the call of the Governor to confirm his appointments of the chancellor, chief justice and others of the six law judges whose selection to recently announced.

The Senate met, appointed a committee to notify the Governor that it was ready for business, received his special message, and referred the appointments to its executive committee.

The executive committee—Senators Sparks and Conner, Republicans; and Monahan, Democrat—made record time with its work and, on motion of Senator Monahan, immediately reported back to the Senate the appointment, "all favorably."

The Governor's appointments in full as submitted to the Senate and by it referred to the executive committee, which reported favorably, were as follows:

Charles M. Curtis, of Wilmington, chancellor.

James Pennewill, of Dover, chief justice.

Victor B. Woolley, of Wilmington, judge-at-large.

Daniel O. Hastings, of Wilmington, resident associate judge, resident in New Castle county.

William H. Boyce, of Georgetown, associate judge, resident in Kent county.

Henry C. Conrad, of Wilmington, associate judge, resident in Sussex county.

Other appointments were: Charles H. Pancoast, justice of peace, Delaware City; Gardner I. Joseph, justice of peace, Milton; Charles W. Nicholson, justice of peace, New Castle; Cornelius B. Hope, highway commissioner, Kent county; Samuel E. Saxton, coroner of Kent county.

Judges Confirmed and Sworn

All the appointments of the governor were confirmed Monday and the Senate adjourned at noon after passing the payroll of \$300 for the session.

In a notable ceremony in the Court House as a preliminary to the Supreme Court's June term the judges were sworn in and took their seats.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT

The government report for June from the Department of Agriculture, on the conditions of the crops, has been issued, and is as usual the basis of comments, criticisms and the like on the part of men who deal in products of the farm. While the government reports play an important part in the market, their figures and forecasts are not accepted always on their face value. A striking example of this was shown during the late Patten deal, when Secretary Wilson and Patten aired diverse views as to the crop conditions. The events that followed would seem to have given the advantage to Patten.

The June report gives the condition of winter wheat as 80.7, as compared with 85.5 on May 1st last. On this basis the production is figured at 287,400,000 bushels. The first report on the spring wheat was also made, the condition being given as 95.2, and the acreage as 18,391,000, thus suggesting a yield of 308,784,000 bushels. While the crop of spring wheat is not believed to be misstated, the figures for winter wheat are generally regarded as too low. Careful reading of the trade journals and letters from those who are engaged in the trade fail to show that a crop of winter wheat deteriorated during the month of May. On the contrary the general acceptance was that there had been an improvement in the general status of the crop. Accepting these figures as approximately correct, the total crop this season will be about 695,000,000 bushels.

Attempts to lessen the quantity of either spring or winter wheat likely to be produced, in the interest of higher prices, are unnecessary. It is recognized that the supply of winter wheat is at the lowest point reached in years; that elevators, mills and warehouses are empty and that a considerable quantity of wheat will be required to re-establish these stocks along with the farmers' reserves. Indeed not a few believe that accustomed as the farmers are to high prices for wheat, corn, oats and other products, and being in a position to hold their crops, there will not be any wish to market wheat. Certainly cheap wheat seems unlikely.

KEEPS SNAKES FOR PETS

Dover, Del., June 17th.—If any person who knows J. H. Bishop, a prominent land owner and farmer of Cheswold, is seen to suddenly leave his presence, breaking into a run, nobody need be alarmed. Mr. Bishop has a pet or two, six feet long, in the shape of black snakes and "chaser" snakes. He frequently slips one into his bosom for company when driving about. If he is troubled with any negro men or women about his place or in his travels, he need only unbutton his vest to alter the status quo of that negro and see a lively Marathon down the road. Mr. Bishop is a naturalist and believes that snakes, when properly handled, will not harm anyone. Nor does he believe that the bite of a snake is any excuse for going off and emptying a quart bottle of fiery spirits.

He keeps a snake or two around his premises to keep off mice, destructive swallows or birds and objectionable bipeds.

Considering his latest find, a six-foot blacksnake, a fine and artistic specimen, Mr. Bishop has forwarded it to the Wilmington "Zoo."

FOUR HIGHWAYMEN CAUGHT

BRIDGETOWN, June 16th.—The mystery surrounding the murder of John Waters, the colored school teacher of Princess Anne, Md., and several other daring crimes that have been recently committed in lower Delaware, is probably solved by the arrest of four colored highwaymen yesterday afternoon.

Edward F. Pitts, colored, of Accomac, Va., caused the arrest of the quartet. He was walking along the railroad track one-half mile south of here, when a large man jumped from a freight car and shoved a revolver in his face, demanding money. Pitts surrendered his money, amounting to \$10.47.

Pitts spread the news of the daring hold-up and soon a posse, commanded by Policemen B. W. Conway, W. A. Lawson, W. A. Lawson, Jr., and Walter Dredon, was in hot pursuit. The posse overtook the four colored men at Cannon, where a desperate battle was fought. None of the officers was seriously injured, but three of the men were badly wounded.

INSURANCE IN FORCE IN STATE

Interesting Statistics Cited From Report of Insurance Commissioner. Several interesting statistical reports have been issued by Charles H. Maul, of Lewes, who is State Insurance Commissioner.

In the statement of Delaware business of life insurance companies in Delaware for 1908 these figures are given: Number of policies written in the year, 39,290; amount \$8,050,701; policies terminated, 33,630; amount, \$6,519,996; number of policies in force, 150,725; amount, \$38,287,615; premiums and assessments received, \$1,365,212.05; losses paid, 2,086; amount, \$492,447; losses incurred, 2,070; amount, \$496,128.

Delaware business for fire, marine and miscellaneous insurance for the same period was:

Delaware Stock Companies, risks written, \$15,675; premiums received, \$13,084. Delaware Mutual Companies, risks written, \$16,933,860; premiums received, \$122,551.14; losses paid, \$45,500.87; losses incurred, \$45,732.06. Stock Companies, other states, risks written, \$31,378,047; premiums received, \$295,623.89; losses paid, \$93,848.78; losses incurred, \$103,657.59. Mutual of other states, risks written, \$6,592,178; premiums received, \$3,346.35; losses paid, \$14,361.42; losses incurred, \$16,934.05. Foreign companies, risks written, \$12,713,465; premiums received, \$528,059.99; losses paid, \$178,973.27; losses incurred, \$183,955.24.

Surety and casualty companies received \$94,628.70 in premiums and paid out \$23,354.47 in losses.

This statement is made of the condition of banking institutions, the national bank figures being until April 28 and the others until April 30.

Paid-in capital—State banks, \$520,000; trust companies, \$1,092,300; national banks, \$2,348,975; total, \$4,561,675. Surplus—Savings banks, \$1,221,424; state banks, \$532,500; trust companies, \$1,130,000; national banks, \$1,932,700; total, \$4,816,624.

Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid—Savings banks, \$118,609; state banks, \$124,921; trust companies, \$569,748; national banks, \$539,528; total, \$1,342,806.

Individual deposits—Savings banks, \$9,139,680; state banks, \$2,000,022; trust companies, \$9,731,940; national banks, \$9,490,450; total, \$27,362,074.

Total assets—Savings banks, \$10,484,603; state banks, \$3,448,911; trust companies, \$10,238,491; national banks, \$15,470,744; total, \$37,500,749.

CHESAPEAKE CITY

Miss Mary Barwick was a recent Newark visitor.

Miss Mamie Jefferson is visiting friends at Cambridge.

Miss Eddie Ferguson spent last week with Cecil relatives.

Miss Mae Davidson has been visiting relatives in Philadelphia.

Mrs. H. A. Lindsey spent several days last week in Wilmington.

The "Penn" and "Lord Baltimore" started on their daily trip Tuesday.

Mrs. L. C. Smith and son, of Philadelphia, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stubbs.

Misses Alveria and Lillie Ferguson, of Cecilton, have been visiting Mrs. Bryon Bouchelle.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Steele, of Wilmington, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Steele.

The "Penn" and "Lord Baltimore" passed through the canal Saturday with an excursion from Wilmington.

The Chesapeake City base ball team was again defeated by the Rising Sun team Saturday afternoon, the score being 10 to 6. About two hundred people witnessed the game.

Dr. and Mrs. E. D. Graves and sons, Edwin and Reed, were entertained on Sunday by Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Caldwell.

Miss Ella Garhart and Mr. Andrew Knox, of Elizabeth, N. J., were entertained by Miss Elizabeth Cooling several days last week.

Mrs. M. A. Iler, of Philadelphia, Mrs. R. R. Jones and Miss Margaret Jones, of Baltimore, are spending the Summer at "The Anchorage."

Misses Elsie Karner and Florence Egees and Mr. Richard S. Wallis were entertained at dinner Friday evening by Mr. J. Groome Steele.

Some one tried to enter the home of Rev. Edwin Gardner Thursday night by climbing up on the porch roof, but Mr. Gardner shot at them and they soon made their escape.

INSPECTED THE CANAL

The party of Congressmen and engineers who are inspecting the proposed inland waterway to Boston arrived at Delaware City at noon Friday on the tug boat M. S. Quay, bound for Philadelphia. The trip through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal was made without mishap.

Former Congressman Hiram B. Burton, who is much interested in the waterway project, met the visitors at Delaware City, and boarding the vessel there, proceeded to Philadelphia. In the party were: Congressman J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia; W. W. Cocks, of Long Island; Dr. Alva S. Alexander, of New York; and John H. Small, of North Carolina, all members of the Rivers and Harbors Committee of Congress. Captain L. H. Rand, United States engineer, was also of the party.

The party stated that the canal would be recommended as a connecting link in the proposed system of deep inland waterways.

Outs Blood, Skin Diseases as Venerable Greatest Blood Purifier Free

If your blood is impure, thin, diseased hot or full of humor, if you have blood poison, cancer, carbuncles, eating sores, eczema, itching, rashes and bumps, scabby, pimply skin, bone pains, catarrhs, rheumatism or any blood or skin disease, take Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.). Soon all sores heal, aches and pains stop and the blood is made pure and rich.

Druggists or by express \$1 per large bottle. Sample free by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. B. B. B. is especially advised for chronic, deep-seated cases, as it cures after all else fails.

ALLEN'S BAKERY

We sell Candies at wholesale prices. Examine our stock of candies in 1, 4 and 5 lb. boxes before buying elsewhere.

Wholesale and Retail

We are now making and serving to our customers Graham Wheat Bread.

Having now completed our first year in the baking business, we feel that we are in a position to give our patrons better service in the future than in the past. Thanking you for past favors and soliciting your future patronage, we remain

Very truly,

W. W. Allen & Son

Middletown, Del.

What's the Difference

If Taxes are high if you can buy property paying 17 per cent. I can sell you a Town property for \$1400.00 that is rented for \$240.00 per year. Rent paid every month \$20.00. Can you beat this investment? The echo answers NO. Then buy it quick. Terms cash, or 1/2 can remain on Mortgage.

Apply to

E. H. BECK

Middletown, Del.

Money to Loan at 5 per cent.

SECURITY

TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,

S. W. Cor. 6th & Market Sts.

Wilmington, Del.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS: \$1,200,000

BANKING BY MAIL

Persons living at a distance who wish to avail themselves of our unexcelled banking facilities and obtain interest on their deposits, can do so by purchasing at the nearest post office, money orders payable to our order for the amounts to be deposited, and forwarding these orders to us by mail or they may send us checks or drafts payable to our order. All such remittances will be promptly acknowledged.

OFFICERS:

Benjamin Nields, President.
James B. Clarkson, Vice-President.
John S. Russell, Sec. & Trust Officer.
L. Scott Townsend, Treasurer.

W. C. JONES

Meat Market!

Highest Cash Prices

paid for all

Country Produce

HOME and CITY

Dressed BEEF

of the first quality

W. C. JONES,

BROAD AND ANDERSON STREETS

Middletown, Delaware

FOR SALE!

112 Acre FARM!

Situated in Cecil County, Md., 80 acres clear, balance in woodland, 3.4 mile from Railroad Station, 12 room stone roof dwelling, large barn and all other necessary outbuildings. Possession given March 25th, 1909, if desired.

Price Only \$4,000

For further particulars, apply to

G. M. EVANS,

Elkton, Md.

Meeting of Commissioners

of Town of Middletown

On motion, an ordinance was passed this day that all automobiles speeding at a rate of over 8x (6) miles per hour, or not blowing at all Street Corners and Crossings, or not showing proper lights, a fine of ten (\$10.00) dollars for each and every offense will be imposed.

By order Town Commissioners.

May 12th, 1909.

The Transcript, \$1.

BURSTAN'S

POPULAR CORNER STORE

BARGAINS IN

DRESS GOODS!

We have largely increased our line of dress goods and in order to introduce them to the public, we have made our prices about one-third less than those of others. All we ask you to do is to compare our goods and prices with those of other stores.

Here are a few of the values:

15c India Linen 10c
12c " " 8c
12c and 15c Percales 10c and 12c
15c Chambray Gingham, with silk finish 10c

Equally good values in Gingham, calicoes, muslins and other goods.

Reductions in Summer Shoes.

We have a few special lots of women's children's, and infant's shoes and low shoes which are broken in sizes and which we have decided to dispose of at greatly reduced prices. Come before the size you want is gone.

S. BURSTAN

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

CORNER BROAD AND MAIN STS

DELAWARE

Pennsylvania Railroad

BULLETIN.

SUMMER TRIPS AFAR AND NEAR.

Summer days are coming fast. Already vacation days are being discussed in the home and in the office, and in a few weeks the annual exodus to country, seashore and mountain will have begun.

America abounds with delightful summering places, in valley, on mountain and beside the sea—thousands of resorts with their wend the pilgrims in search of pleasure and recreation.

Pennsylvania Railroad ticket agents now have on sale excursion tickets to the greater number of these resorts; by the first week in June there will be about eight hundred points covered by Pennsylvania Railroad summer excursion tickets.

From the rock-bound bays of Newfoundland to the sunny slopes of the Virginia shores; from the White Mountains of New Hampshire to the Cumberland Mountains of Tennessee; along the forty beaches of New Jersey; even to the far coast of the Pacific Ocean, these summer resorts stand ready to entertain the transient or all-summer guest.

Any Pennsylvania Railroad Ticket Agent will cheerfully give information concerning routes and fares to these resorts, enabling summer pilgrims to plan their outing at a minimum of time and cost.

Information may also be secured by addressing Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia; C. Studd, D. P. A., 263 Fifth Avenue, New York City; Wm. Pedrick, Jr., D. P. A., 1433 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia; Thos. E. Watt, D. P. A., 401 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh; E. P. Fraser, D. P. A., 307 Main Street, Buffalo; H. Hason, Jr., D. P. A., Baltimore and Calvert Streets, Baltimore; E. M. Newbold, D. P. A., Fifteenth and G Streets, Washington; A. C. Weile, D. P. A., 11 South Fifth Street, Reading; Jas. P. Anderson, D. T. A., Union Station, Pittsburgh; or E. Yungman, D. T. A., Williamsport, Pa.

Hay Forks

Binder Twine

Hay Fork Rope

Harvesting Oils

FOR SALE BY

W. S. LETHERBURY

JAMES J. ROSS, President

WM. DENNEY, Secretary and Treasurer

INCORPORATED 1847.

Kent County Mutual Insurance Co.,

DOVER, DEL.

Insures Property Against Fire and Lightning

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM

Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policies over \$500,000.00

Present Membership Over Eight Thousand, in Over

\$11,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

AGENTS

W. A. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City, Del. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend, Del.

AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE SCHOOL THAT

TEACHES

ITS STUDENTS TO BE

SUCCESSFUL IN BUSINESS

150 graduates with Wilmington firm, 45 with Philadelphia firm; 700 students annually from many States and Cities; 2400 attend commencement; thorough preparation for a successful business career, also for commercial, government and teaching positions; write for the catalogue—an unusually interesting book of 64 pages, illustrated

GOLDEY COLLEGE, Box 2100, WILMINGTON, DEL.

Let Us Estimate

The Middletown Transcript

Mails Close as Follows.
Going North—7:30 a. m., 10:30 a. m., 4:35 p. m., 6:00 p. m. and 8:30 p. m.
Going South—6:00 a. m., 4:15 p. m., and 8 p. m.
For Odessa—7:00 a. m., 4:30 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 4:30 p. m.
For Warwick, Cecilton and Barville 9:30 a. m. and 4:45 p. m.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., JUNE 19, 1908

Local News

Vacation days are here.
The street sprinkler has lost its job.
Summer excursions next on the program.

Asparagus Roots—8000 Palmetto at STEEL'S.

High-grade dental service. Examination and estimate, free. Dr. J. Allen Johnson, Middletown. Phone 18.

Give your little chicks a good start by using Chick Food.

EVANS' EXCHANGE STORE.

Strawberry Plants—10,000 best varieties at STEEL'S.

After June first, the Library hours will be: Tuesday, 7 to 8:30; Friday, 7 to 8:30 and Saturday 3 to 5 P. M.

Dr. J. C. Stiles has removed his dental office to the building recently vacated by the Western Union Telegraph Co., next door to J. L. Shepherd's office.

High-grade dental service. Examination and estimate, free. Dr. J. Allen Johnson, Middletown. Phone 18.

50,000 Sweet Potato Plants, \$2.00 per 1000 at STEEL'S.

Unclaimed Letters—The following list of letters remain unclaimed in the post office for the week ending June 10th: Mrs. Sarah White.

Seventy-five House Dresses made of fine quality chambray, in blue and gray. All sizes in the lot, regular price \$1.25, for this week only 75c at A. FOGEL'S.

100,000 Late Cabbage Plants for sale at STEEL'S.

Not only will the new pennies about to be coined at the Philadelphia mint bear the head of Abraham Lincoln, but the inscription "In God We Trust" will appear on the coin.

Send your items and personal notices into the paper, that is the way to help make it interesting. Just sign your name, we won't publish it, and then the article will be sure of getting in.

["Our stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's dresses and suits is now complete. A great many bargains waiting for you. Everybody can get suited in all sizes and prices at A. FOGEL'S."

I wish to inform the public that having engaged Mr. S. Harry Riggs, an expert blacksmith, I am now prepared to do horse shoeing and all kinds of blacksmithing on short notice. C. H. HOWELL.

We have in STORAGE several hundred tons of HIGH GRADE LEHIGH and BITUMINOUS COAL. You don't have to place your order before-hand as it is ALWAYS IN STOCK. We have just added to our yard a nice lot of SAWED WOOD. Phone 6.

J. E. L. STEPHENSON.

A baby department to care for children while their mothers are attending church was established at the Delaware Avenue Baptist Church, in Wilmington. The department will be maintained during the Summer.

ANNOUNCEMENT—I wish to inform my patrons that I am now making my own ice cream, and can serve you with all flavors either by the gallon or in bricks. Special prices for festivals, picnics and others wanting large quantities. All orders filled promptly—wholesale and retail.

Real Estate Broker.

E. H. Beck, Real Estate Broker, has sold the farm belonging to Joseph Fisher, located near Kirkwood, containing 154 acres to J. Frank Elliott, of near Middletown, consideration \$2,200. Mr. Elliott expects to make it his future home.

Partridges and rabbits are reported to be more numerous at present than for some years past. Both can be observed by those who use the public highways. The mid winter is said to be the cause of the game being so plentiful.

The Town Commissioners have placed large sign boards on all four roads leading to town, warning automobiles to "go slow" through the town limits. It is a fact that many of the touring cars that pass through our town, run at a speed exceeding 12 or 15 miles, and the Commissioners have decided wisely in having these signs placed in conspicuous places along the four roads entering our town.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal last week, C. L. Nicholson was re-elected President for the coming year. The annual report for the year ending May 30th, showing total earnings, \$106,199, an increase over 1907 and 1906, a slight decrease from the earnings for 1906. The net revenue for the year was \$107,098 as compared with \$104,799 for 1907, \$87,800 for 1907, and \$113,604 for 1906.

Rural mail carriers are directed to turn in a list of patrons on their routes whose mail boxes cannot be served without leaving the road, dismounting, driving in deep ditches, or on steep inclines or upon or across railway tracks. It is desired that boxes be fixed on posts firmly set, and at a height sufficiently for carriers to reach them without rising from their seats or reaching through the spokes of wagon wheels.

J. Frank Biggs, Trustee, on Saturday afternoon last, at the Middletown Hotel, sold at public sale the real estate of the late Joseph Roberts, consisting of a tract of woodland containing ten acres and ten square perches, situated in Appoquinimink Hundred, near Barlow's Bridge, to Mrs. Anna Laura Trust, of Wilmington, for \$680. Also, the large frame dwelling-house on North Broad street, now tenanted by Mr. B. Frank Gallagher, for \$1400, the purchaser being Mrs. Emily J. Roberts, of this town.

The man who makes money in a community has a duty to perform to that community. It may be that he has made his money by his superior business ability, and that he would have done as well anywhere. That does not alter the case. If his gifts are great his responsibility is equally as great. No man was placed on earth for the sole purpose of making money, and the man who has this as his ideal had better never been born. It is not an act of charity, but the performance of a simple duty for the man who has made money to pass a little of it on for the benefit of the community, even though he never expects to see a dollar of his contribution back.

The festival given by the Queen Esther Circle of the M. E. Church on the Academy grounds Tuesday evening, was a success. The young ladies cleared about \$23, and feel well paid for their effort.

Mr. W. T. DeValinger of Townsend, has leased the store room of Mrs. G. W. W. Naudain on North Board street recently vacated by Mr. William Brockson, where he will open about July 15th, a first class grocery and fresh meat market.

The paper told of a young farmer in this state who came near dying from a lizard in his stomach which he swallowed while drinking from a stream on his farm. There is a real danger of gulping down dangerous live things, when drinking from ground streams without looking at the water. If one has no cup it is safest, if slower, to use the hands for a cup.

Fire on the farm of D. W. Corbit, near Fieldboro, occupied by John R. Francis and his family, about midnight on Tuesday night, completely destroyed the house and all its contents, the family barely having time to make their escape. The loss is estimated at about \$4,000, with insurance of \$2,000 on the house, but no insurance on the contents by Mr. Francis. The origin of the fire is a mystery, there being no signs of fire when the last member of the family retired about an hour before it was discovered. A colored woman was less fortunate in making her escape, she being badly injured by jumping from a second story window. Mr. Francis has the sympathy of all in his loss.

It is worth while to save our shade trees? The foliage on many of these ornaments of our streets is being destroyed by some kind of an insect. One or two sprays with poison would kill these insects and preserve the beauty of the trees. The Norway maples are as a rule comparatively free from insect pests, but this year these trees are covered with a species of aphid. Spraying with soluble oil or fish oil soap is the proper remedy. The expense of this spraying would be very great. Solve long extension rods in addition to the usual spraying outfit, such as farmers use, with a few additional feet of hose, would answer every purpose, and our efficient police force could do the work.

Notwithstanding the low price of canned tomatoes, the prospect for a large acreage in New Castle county this year is very promising, and the pack is not likely to fall far behind that of previous years. A feature of the present situation is that some growers are engaging largely in the business, without having signed contracts with many growers in this district have contracted with canneries in Maryland. In some sections only 12 cents a basket is being offered by the canneries, while in others the price is 15 cents. About 60 baskets go to the ton, and at 15 cents a basket, a ton is worth \$9. This is regarded as a very good price and is a considerable advance on that of some years, when the canners had no difficulty in securing contracts for \$5 and \$6 a ton.

MIDDLETOWN FARMS' FINE PRODUCTS

Middletown Farms Dairies, at Middletown, Del., have built up an enviable reputation for their Acacia Butter, for this famous brand of butter is not only sold in New York, Philadelphia and Atlantic City, but in Wilmington, and practically every town in Delaware and on the Eastern Shore. In Wilmington the firm has two stores and keeps four delivery wagons in constant service. Acacia Butter is pretty well known to most every family on the Peninsula who appreciates a real good butter.

Since the Farms installed a big ice plant in the spring they have added ice cream to their products. The result has been beyond their expectations for they already have a large sale for ice cream in all parts of the state and peninsula. Their ice cream has a reputation for purity and wholesomeness that is very gratifying to the firm and they will aim to keep it up to this standard at all times. They ship to any part of the peninsula at any time, and in any quantity desired.

Prices of Ice for June, 1908
100 lbs. or less.....\$5.00, per 100 lbs.
100 " " 300.....45cts.
300 " " 500.....40cts. " 100 "
500 " " 1000.....35cts. " 100 "
1000 " up.....30cts. " 100 "

CHURCH NOTES

The Forest Presbyterian Church is arranging to introduce the Individual Communion Service, and most probably it will be used at the next administration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

The first Quarterly Meeting of the conference year, with the new District Superintendent, Rev. R. K. Stephenson presiding, will be held at 2 P. M. Saturday, June 20th. Love Feast at 9:30 A. M. Sunday morning, the 27th. Preaching by the Pastor at 10:30 A. M.; and 7:30 P. M. by the District Superintendent. All are invited to attend.

The Methodist Brotherhood held a special meeting Friday evening, for the purpose of initiating new members. Seven applications had been received and were acted upon.

A very important congregational meeting is called for to-morrow, Sunday, morning, at the close of the sermon. The committee, to whom the Official Board committed the task of devising plans for the proposed improvements of the Church property, have called a meeting of all the members and friends of Bethesda in order in coming to a proper decision. It is hoped that a full attendance will be on hand.

Governor Austin L. Crothers, of Maryland, a personal friend of the Pastor, has consented to speak in Bethesda in the early autumn to the Brotherhood.

CAN A MAN ASK FOR A KISS?

One of the most unusual cases ever brought to the attention of a municipal court for decision took place when Mayor Charles L. Moore at Georgetown was confronted with the question, "Has a man the right to ask a woman to kiss him?" This question was involved in the case of Charles Millman who was arraigned before the mayor, at the instigation of Cora Littleton, for asking her to grant him that privilege last Saturday night while he was intoxicated. The answer came, much to the displeasure of Millman, when Mayor Moore fined him \$12 and costs and admonished him not to ask that privilege any more unless he waited another fine imposed.

PERSONALITIES.

Mrs. A. L. Trux, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with relatives here.

Mr. Emory Hukill is at home from school for the Summer holidays.

Mr. George D. Kelley, of Newark, spent last Sunday with his parents here.

Dr. Joseph K. Frame, of Millsboro, is visiting his sister, Mrs. M. D. Wilson.

Mrs. Harry Black and daughter, Harriet spent Thursday in Wilmington.

Mr. Benjamin Biggs has returned from Princeton, N. J., for the Summer vacation.

Miss Eva Jones, of Wilmington, visited her cousin, Miss Heister Willey, last week.

Mrs. E. W. Polk, Jr., of Pocomoke City, Md., is a guest at the home of Mr. W. B. Biggs.

R. L. Naudain, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Richard Naudain.

Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel B. Lee spent several days this week with relatives in Townsend.

Mrs. John J. Luckwood, of near town, is a Summer guest of her son near Chesapeake, Md.

Mrs. Harry Ford, of Baltimore, Md., is being entertained by her sister, Mrs. J. B. Messick.

Mr. O. G. Goodhand, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is spending a few days with his wife and children, here.

Mr. Charles Jones, of Philadelphia, was the guest of his sister, Mrs. J. L. Parsons, the past week.

Mrs. Charles Derricksen entertained her sister, Miss Warren, of Vineland, N. J., part of this week.

Mr. Jacob Allee, of Rising Sun, Md., is the guest of Mr. E. G. Allee and family on Crawford street.

Mrs. Edward D. Hearne and son, of Georgetown, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Pharo and children, of Camden, N. J., are visiting her parents near town.

Miss Eva Whitlock, of Philadelphia, is spending sometime with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Whitlock.

Mrs. Ella Platt, of Wilmington, spent part of the week with her brother, Mr. S. B. Ford and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Brown and little daughter spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Evans.

Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Comegys, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Comegys.

Mr. Albert E. Ginn, of Philadelphia, is the guest of his brother, Mr. J. E. Ginn and family, on Crawford street.

Miss Louise McCrone, of Baltimore, Md., has been visiting at the home of her mother, Mrs. I. R. McCrone.

Mrs. A. M. McKee and daughter, Miss Allie, and Mrs. Harry D. Howell and sons are sojourning at Rehoboth.

Mrs. Louisa Moore has returned from an extended visit with her daughter, Mrs. Ernest Windle, in West Chester, Pa.

Dr. S. N. Pool has returned to his home in Pittsburgh, Pa., after a week's visit with his father, Mr. Z. A. Pool, near McDonough.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Watkins and little daughter, of Philadelphia, were over Sunday visitors with Mr. J. W. Denny and family.

Mrs. James Kanelly and Miss Emma Kanelly, of Philadelphia, were in town last Sunday and attended the services at Old St. Anne's.

Mrs. John W. Roberts, of Smyrna, and Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Wilson and sons were entertained on Saturday by Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Wilson.

Mrs. A. M. Chamberlaine and children, Miss Mary Hutchins, Miss Bessie Anderson and Master Charles Kelly are spending sometime at Rehoboth.

Mrs. M. D. Wilson and Miss Anna E. Wilson attended the commencement at Delaware College on Wednesday, being the guests of her uncle, Dr. Kollock, of Newark.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Jones and daughter, Miss Bertha, attended the commencement exercises at Delaware College on Wednesday, when their son, Victor H., received the degree of Bachelor of Science in the Electrical Engineering Course.

SALESMEN SAMPLES

Kirschbaum Clothing, hand made, \$15.00 and \$18.00. None better that sold at \$20.00 and \$25.00. Sold only in this store.

J. B. MESSICK.

Community Silver Reliance Plate, guaranteed for ten years, 6 spoons, 90c. This guarantee of ten years' wear backed by the Ouelida Community means not only reliable plated ware, it means the best silver plated ware. Made by the makers of Community Silver. Sold by

J. B. MESSICK.

Fine Shoes for Women—"Queen Quality," Oxfords and Pumps, \$2.50 and \$3.00. Sole agency.

J. B. MESSICK.

Big values in women's tailor-made Skirts, smart styles, French voile, Panama cloths and mohairs, \$2.30 to \$5.00. All new styles.

J. B. MESSICK.

Fine Shoes for Men—Walkover, \$4.00 and \$5.00; Douglas, \$3.00 and \$3.50; Waldorf, \$2.50. Sold only in this store.

J. B. MESSICK.

Boys' Wash Suits less than half price, 4 to 12. Regular prices, 75c to \$4.50 a suit, age, 3 to 9 years. All styles, new goods, made in this spring's styles by best makers.

J. B. MESSICK.

\$4.50 Silk Waists, \$2.95. Sample lot, 3 splendid models in white silk waists, tucked in various pretty styles. They are the pick of tailored smartness, \$2.95.

J. B. MESSICK.

Special in Men's Clothing, 25 men's 2-piece Suits here, all-wool outing suit, coat and pants, just the thing for warm weather. Regular price, \$10.00, to close the lot \$6.90 a suit. All sizes, 33 to 39 breast measure.

J. B. MESSICK.

Matting Headquarters. This is the place to buy matting, because of the variety offered, the values, and the fact only of best qualities. 100 rolls from which to choose. China Matting, 12 1/2 to 27 1/2. A yard. Japan Matting, 17 to 25c. A yard.

J. B. MESSICK.

Wash Skirts, warm days comfort. 150 Linens Skirts in plain white, blue, tan, checks and stripes, tailored and with inverted plaid back. Slow to sell, hard to crush, \$1.00.

J. B. MESSICK.

WHEAT CROP BADLY DAMAGED

Hurt to the Extent of Nearly One-Third. Many Diseases Prevalent.

Disease ridden, beset by the most unfavorable weather, and conditions generally tending towards the total extinction of the cereal, the wheat crop of New Castle county is damaged to the extent of thousands of dollars. Almost every farmer in the county now concedes that the crop is injured to the extent of one-third or that there will be only a two-third yield. Others assert the damage is even more extensive than this and that a one-half crop will positively cost the producer.

A month ago farmers all over the county were jubilant at the outlook for a crop. Conditions were never more promising. The fields were practically free from all diseases. The grain was growing finely and the weather was admirable. Since that time, however, changes numerous have taken place. The weather which was so conducive to the early growth of the crop changed and since that time rain has fallen steadily.

Thus, after watching with tender care and high expectations for financial realization, the farmers must stand idly by and see a year's work and labor go up in naught.

The bearded varieties of wheat are making a much better showing than any others, and in this section late seeded wheat seems to be making better progress against the disease, although not to the extent of any material difference.

The damage to the wheat crop at this particular time is a very serious situation for the farmer. Wheat for delivery from the threshing will probably be from \$1.00 to \$1.15 a bushel. Last year it was paid for the farmer and it was hoped that this year's crop would reimburse in full, but all such hopes are in vain, and even worse results will follow should bad weather continue.

CECILTON

Mrs. C. Windsor has been visiting relatives in Philadelphia.

Miss Laura Nabb has been visiting relatives in Philadelphia.

Mrs. O. E. Jones has been entertaining friends from Delaware.

Miss Elizabeth Anderson is visiting relatives in Philadelphia.

Miss Leona Yates is visiting her father, Mr. N. Yates, in New York.

Mrs. C. Disharoon, of Philadelphia, has been the guest of Mrs. A. E. Burke.

Mrs. L. Davis and daughter, Miss Henrietta, have been visiting in Baltimore.

Mrs. W. Gary, of Chesterville, spent one day last week with relatives in town.

Miss Olive Millikan is spending a few days with Mrs. Edgar Spear on the Manor.

Mr. John G. Manlove and wife spent Sunday with Mr. H. B. Manlove and wife.

Miss Bertha Knock, of Earleville, was entertained last week by Miss May Blackway.

Children's Day was observed in the M. E. Church last Sunday evening. An interesting program was well rendered, and quite a number of people were present.

WARWICK

Miss Ella Stansie visited friends on the Manor on Monday.

Mr. Robert Lipcomb returned to the city on Wednesday.

Mrs. Mary A. Lofland is spending sometime in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Jordan visited her parents on Sunday.

Mrs. R. B. Morris, Jr., spent Sunday and Monday in Wilmington.

Mrs. V. S. Vinyard and son Curtis are visiting her daughter, Mrs. U. P. Ginn.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Merritt, Sr., are visiting relatives near Rising Sun.

Mr. Earle Goldsborough and family, of Middletown, spent Monday in town.

Mr. John Trainer spent several days of last week with Mr. and Mrs. S. P. King.

Mr. Wilson Merritt and friend, Mr. Flood, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday in town.

Mrs. William Vinyard and Miss Eula Vinyard visited Mrs. Maxie Bland on Wednesday.

Misses Belle Murphy and Nellie Harper, of Philadelphia, and Miss Rosa Butler, of Wilmington, spent several days last week with Mr. and Mrs. S. P. King.

FARMERS AT NEWARK

Monday, June 14th, was "Farmers' Day" at the State farm at Newark, and was a very decided success.

After the rains of Sunday, the weather cleared up beautifully, and was as bright and pleasant on Monday as could be desired.

The State farm is located right at Newark station, and seems well adapted to the purpose. A large number of representative farmers from all over the State, many of them accompanied by their wives and children, were in attendance.

Over one thousand people visited the farm during the day. Prof. Hayward, the Director, assisted by his able corps of assistants, did all in their power to make the visit instructive and entertaining to the visitors.

A bountiful luncheon was served free to all at noon. Ample seating had been provided under the shade of the magnificent maples surrounding the main building. After the repast was served, Prof. W. J. Spillman, of Washington, D. C., made a very interesting address. The visitors spent several hours inspecting the field experiments, live stock and machinery on the State farm.

Dr. Moore on a Visit

State Senator Thomas C. Moore, of Duck Creek Hundred, Kent county, who has been in the Pennsylvania Sanatorium of Philadelphia, for the past fifteen months, undergoing treatment, has gone to the home of his sister, Mrs. W. C. Savin, near Cheswood, for a short stay for the benefit of his health. He was accompanied by Philadelphia by two of his close friends, Postmaster Thomas Jefferson and Magistrate Henry S. Anthony. He met many of his friends while on the Delaware road going to the home of his sister and was given a warm greeting by all. He is looking greatly improved.

THE TRANSCRIPT, \$1.00 per year.

DELAWARE COLLEGE GRADUATES

Those Who Received Their Degrees at the Commencement Wednesday Morning.

At the annual commencement exercises of Delaware College held at Newark Wednesday morning the following students graduated: George Lloel Bright, Delaware City; Richard Thompson Cann, fourth, Kirkwood; Robert McLean Carswell, Elsmere; Isaac Gibbs, Jr., Middletown; John Brooks Jackson, Wyoming; Cecil Edwin Watts, Principio, Md.; William Lloyd Wingett, Wilmington; John Handle Rothrock, Oceola Mills, Pa.; Henry Vandye Stewart, New Castle; Thomas Bell Tinney, Newark; Richard Joseph Ward, Philadelphia, N. J.; Richard Hampton Palmer, Wilmington; Goetsch Adolph Patterman, Wilmington; Samuel Montgomery Parish, Wilmington; Howard Hopkins Grouse, Wilmington; Victor Herbert Jones, Middletown; Charles Frederick Kettel, Lancaster, Pa.; Edward William McGarvey, of Altoona, Pa.; Clifford McIntire, Wilmington. The following students received prizes: Bishop Coleman Memorial Prize, \$25, Gustave Adolph Patterman, Wilmington. Alumni prize for debates—1st, \$20, Howard Taylor Ennis, Dover; 2d, \$15, William Franklin Knowles, Greenwood. Alumni Prize for oration, \$15, William Franklin Knowles, Greenwood. Bursar Literary prizes—1st, \$15, Cecil E. Watts; 2d, \$10, Howard Hopkins Crouse, Wilmington. Memorial prize of Lieutenant Clark Churchman, \$15—Robert McLean Carswell, Elsmere. Philo Sherman Bennett prize of \$20—Cecil E. Watts, Principio, Md. W. C. T. U. prizes—1st, \$25, Howard Hopkins Crouse; 2d, \$15, Howard Taylor Ennis; 3d, \$10, John Baughman Ennis, Dover; 4th, \$5, Howard Evans Spruance, Smyrna. William D. Clark prize, \$25—Clarence Edwin Taylor, Harrington.

ODESSA

Mrs. Emma McCellan is visiting her son in Dayton, Ohio.

Miss Ethel L. Marker, of Fieldboro, spent Sunday and Monday with Miss Ethel C. Ward.

Rev. R. L. Hallett, wife and son Robert are spending two weeks with relatives in Syracuse and Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. George E. Ward, of Philadelphia, spent a few days last week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ward.

William P. Rhein, of Lebanon, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Rhein.

Mr. Clarence P. Donovan spent Thursday in Wilmington.

Miss Frances Aspril, of Wilmington, is spending her vacation with Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Aspril.

A number of people from town attended the High School commencement at Townsend, on Monday evening.

Misses Jeannette and Helen Watkins accompanied by three of their friends from Blairtown, N. J., are spending sometime with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Watkins.

Mrs. G. L. Townsend and daughter, and Mrs. E. B. Lodge spent a few days last week in Wilmington.

Misses Addie and Eva Alfrie, of the Levels, spent a few days last week with their sister, Mrs. H. Kumpel.

Mrs. A. E. Appleton has returned home, after spending sometime with relatives in Philadelphia.

Mrs. D. S. Morgan is spending a few days with her daughter in Wilmington.

A SISTER'S SACRIFICE

O dear me! Marie, are you not tired of this work, day after day, and no change?

These words were spoken by a very pretty girl, sitting in a most comfortable little parlor, one side of which was formed of awide screen lined with green silk, which divided it from another portion of the room fitted up as a jewelry store.

Marie and Jeanne were the daughters of Pierre Galoubet, a diamond jeweler, renowned more for his taste and honesty than for his fortune or his luxury. He was a widower with two daughters.

Marie and Jeanne were the very idols of his heart.

Pierre had been a soldier in his youth, like most Frenchmen, and during his absence in Algiers his wife had died. When he came back a kind neighbor took him to her cottage, and leading him to a cradle, showed him two little infants sleeping side by side on the same pillow. Pierre knew that in his absence a child had been born to him, but he had had no communication from home for more than a year before his return. He therefore turned from the children to his neighbor with a look of inquiry.

Are they both my children?

Why, no, replied Jacquinette. There's a whole history about them, and, Pierre, as you are a clever man, and have traveled all over the world, you perhaps will be able to settle a point that has puzzled us ever since the death of your wife.

What is it?

Why, which of these two is your daughter?

Which?—why, who is the other?

Oh, one day, about a month after the birth of your child, when your wife opened the cottage door in the morning, she found on the threshold one of these infants. She knew which it was, but you know poor Mme. Pierre died suddenly, and she never had time to tell me which daughter was yours.

Again Pierre leaned over the babies and as they opened their eyes and smiled on him, Pierre felt as if both were appealing to his heart, both asking his protection.

From that hour Galoubet called both children his, and Marie and Jeanne, as he christened them, for they had no name until his return, became the idols of his life.

When they were grown up, Marie and Jeanne, who both adored their father, helped him in his business.

Marie kept the books, and Jeanne, who had a great talent for drawing, which had been cultivated, made the drawings and designs for the setting of the diamonds.

They were now both eighteen; at least, knowing the age of one, Pierre had always put them down as the same age; their father's strict honesty had prevented his making a fortune, but, thanks to the management of Jeanne they were in easy and comfortable circumstances.

Of late a cloud, however, had risen on the household so full of the sunshine of affection. Jeanne had grown pensive, and even looked pale and thin, receiving her father's caresses with indifference, and sitting for hours, pencil in hand, without drawing a stroke. Now, on this evening, when the sisters were alone together, Jeanne had pushed the paper from her with disgust, and throwing down her pencil, had declared her dissatisfaction to her sister.

Jeanne, said Marie, looking up, you have never felt dissatisfaction before, but you are unhappy and you will always be so until you confide what troubles you to your best friends, your father and your sister.

Not to my father; I dare not, but to you, Marie. O sister, I am so wretched!

Wretched?—why, what has happened?

Marie, said Jeanne, sitting down on a stool at her feet, listen, but do not look at me. Some months ago, you remember, I came home one Sunday morning from church, where I had gone with our servant, with a sprained ankle.

Yes, I remember.

Well, I had fallen—slipped off the marble steps of the church, and fainted from the pain. Well, as I lay there, and the crowd began to gather around me, a gentleman advanced, and putting aside those who crowded over

me, lifted me up in his arms. Preceded by his servants, who made way for him, he carried me to his carriage, and placing me in it, asked our servant our address, and drove me home. He was young, handsome, and in manner so fascinating as to have been able to dispense with being either, Marie. The next time I went out I met him. I have seen him often since; he loves me; I love him.

Well, if he is an honest man, true and sincere in his love, why should you be unhappy? You know your father will consent—

He is the Duc Octave de Blossac.

The Duc de Blossac, Jeanne?

Yes.

But not an honest man, or he would never have dared to speak to you of love.

He is an honest man, for when he spoke to me of love, he told me that he could not marry me, but he offered to devote his life to me; he offered never to marry.

But he did not offer to marry you?

You know that was impossible. So we are parted, I suppose forever; and that is why I am wretched.

Jeanne, said Marie, if he loved you—but no, I will not talk thus to you; you are blinded by love—I will tell you to think of our father, whose only hope we both are, whose only love we both are.

Yes; my father, my own dear father; but his love cannot be the only love of my life.

At this moment the door opened, and Pierre himself entered the room. His daughters rose and rushed up to him, throwing their arms around him.

My dearest father, you look sad; tell me what is the matter with you.

Ah, girls, girls, my own two children—for you are both my children, are you not?

Yes.

Something has happened that I felt would happen one of these days. It is proved to me that some one beside me has the right to love one of you.

Ah, father, what do you mean?

You know your own history—you know that one of you is not daughter.

We have never liked to think of it.

Well, children, this evening I had an appointment, of which I told you nothing, so much did I dread it. It was with an eminent lawyer. He has proved distinctly to me the person who claims one of you; told me the whole story; but how am I to part with either of you?

Which of us, father, is not your child?

Here precisely is the puzzle; we cannot tell; but I cannot give up either of you, for I love one as well as the other.

We both love you as our father; we do not want to leave you; we can love no other father but you.

The daughter that is not mine has neither father nor mother; it is her mother's mother who claims her. But she will give her what I can not give—a great name, riches, and a position in society far above the one I have placed her in. Which of you is it?

Jeanne and Marie both kissed his cheek; neither spoke. Jeanne was thinking that the advantages he set before her would have removed the obstacles which separated her from Octave, she only sighed deeply; not for an instant did she dream that she could ever lay claim to all this brilliant fortune; but Marie, taking her father's hand, calmly asked him if there was no sign by which they thought to recognize the rightful heir.

The heiress of the Marquis de Valbourg has a sign—so says a letter from her mother. I do not think it is love that makes them so anxious to find her, but the Duc de Blossac is heir to property, and the revenues of all the estates have been for years accumulating; until the death of this girl is proved, the Duc de Blossac cannot touch a penny. Jeanne, what is the matter with you?

Nothing, father; I feel faint.

My darling, sit down.

Well, you must know that by an amicable arrangement made years ago, when the existence of this daughter was suspected, it was decided that when she should be found and installed in her rights, she should become the wife of M. de Blossac, that young, handsome duke, you know; he has been here often to buy diamonds; but—Marie, Marie, look at your sister; she has fainted!

Jeanne was conveyed to her room, for she had indeed fainted. An hour afterward Marie slowly entered the room, where her father was anxiously pacing the floor.

Father, said Marie, Jeanne is better; she will sleep soon, and then all will be right. Father, have you a favorite between us?

Yes; the one who was sick when you were children I always loved best; but now Jeanne is suffering and seems unhappy, why, darling, I think I love her—

Not better than your Marie; that can never be. But would you be content to see Jeanne happy.

At any cost.

Tell me the sign by which this lady says she can recognize her granddaughter.

A violet mark imprinted in the way in which sailors mark their arms, but over the heart.

Then, said Marie, you must love me best, father, for I am your child, and Jeanne is Duchess de Blossac.

To lose one of you is terrible, my darling; but do you think that will console her?

I do, though she will never forget us.

That night Marie knelt by her Jeanne's bedside; the door was locked and the sisters were alone.

Marie! exclaimed Jeanne; I cannot hear of this sacrifice. What right have I to deprive you—

Of nothing, my sister. You love the duke, I do not. If I claim the inheritance I must become his wife. I cannot; so now submit.

Still Jeanne resisted; but Marie was firm, and drawing aside the night-dress, with a firm and light hand she pricked the shape of a violet just over her sister's heart. Then, rubbing it with gunpowder, she made the mark indelible.

Now, Jeanne, said she, that is exactly like the one I have on—the one, probably, my poor mother made. But I love Pierre, who has been to us a father; I have no taste for splendor. Be happy, my own sister, and do not forget us.

So Jeanne, in great state, was recognized as the heiress of Madame de Valbourg, and a few days afterward was married with great pomp and ceremony to the Duc de Blossac.

For a few days she had hesitated; then she had determined not to accept her sister's sacrifice; but she loved, and the temptation was too strong; the inheritance she could have renounced, but Octave. So forever she buried her secret in her bosom.

Without one pang did Marie watch her sister drive away in her brilliant equipage; with a smile she looked up into her father's face, and he, wiping a tear from his eye, pressed her to his heart, neither then nor to the day of his death ever knowing that the child who made his home so happy, who loved him so faithfully, a woman full of sense, simplicity, and sensibility, was the heiress of the house of Valbourg, and should have worn a ducal coronet.

WIFE WORDS

Many a man sticks to the right only to find that he is left.

The fellow who falls in love doesn't always take a tumble to himself.

It isn't always the most attractive persons who attract the most attention.

Some girls would rather marry a mere man than cherish an ideal for the rest of their days.

Some people are always going to make hay while the sun shines to-morrow.

There are men who will pay their debts with promises, and then ask for a receipt in full.

It isn't fair to talk about a man behind his back. It is better to be perfectly frank and kick him in the back.

No man can be happy unless he can forget.

The temple of debt has more entrances than exits.

Too many friends will put a man in the poorhouse.

Have you ever noticed that the henpecked man does all his crowing away from home?

Even the man who is laying up treasures in heaven shouldn't allow his fire insurance to lapse.

Don't ask a candid man for his honest opinion unless you are prepared for a jolt.

There are some few people who acquire fame and wealth without forgetting their old friends.

My haberdasher tells me that in spite of the fact that more men are wearing hats, suspenders still continue to hold their own.

Cures Blood, Skin Diseases, Cancer, Gravel, Rheumatism, etc.

If your blood is impure, thin, diseased, hot or full of humor, if you have blood poison, cancer, carbuncles, eating sores, scrofula, eczema, itching, rashes and bumps, scabby, pimply skin, bone pains, catarrh, rheumatism or any blood or skin disease, take Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.). Soon all sores heal, aches and pains stop and the blood is made pure and rich. Druggists or by express \$1 per large bottle. Sample free by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. B. B. B. is especially advised for chronic, deep-seated cases, as it cures after all else fails.

USEFUL THINGS TO KNOW

When getting ready for a week's general sweeping, if you take down your lace curtains and the portieres, shake them and lay them aside until you are through, then put them in place again, they will keep clean much longer.

Don't use soda when washing china ornaments with gilding, for soda will in time surely take off every vestige of gold from the pattern. Soap may be added to the water with impunity, and it will do the work of cleansing without roughening the hands of the operator, who, in cold weather especially, will find soda has a very bad effect on the skin.

Onions if rinsed several times in fresh additions of boiling water before they are cooked, are much more digestible than if boiled in the ordinary manner.

The best way to freshen home-made bread so that it is as good as new is to dip the loaf in cold water, put it in a pan and bake it until it is heated through. Then wrap in a damp cloth, and when cold it is as good as when first baked.

To remove old wall paper, wet the paper all over two or three times a day with a damp cloth, when it will easily peel off. If the walls are to be repapered, wash them first with soda and water, to which have been added a few drops of carbolic acid. The latter is a strong purifier and disinfectant.

In making blueberry, cherry or any pie with a juicy, soft filling, bake the under crust on the pie plate turned bottom side up. When done put the crust on the plate right side up, put in the filling, put the top crust on, letting the edge come down well on the sides. Make a little cornucopia of brown paper, put it in one of the cuts in the top crust. Doing this prevents the pie from running out. Dust over with a little cream or white of egg and bake a lovely brown.

Save nut shells in an old paper bag until sometime when you want something to brown very quickly in the oven. Then throw them on the fire and get the full benefit of the quick intense heat.

A loaf of bread will keep fresh much longer if placed in a covered stone crock. Wrap in a large cloth to exclude air and keep the crock in a cool place. It is nicer than a tin vessel and much better than keeping the bread in the refrigerator.

Keep tacks in bottles. It saves opening many boxes to find a particular kind. When cleaning house use plenty of turpentine in the scrub water. It means certain death to moths.

Left-over cereals need not be wasted. They are excellent fried like mush and eaten with syrup or honey.

Covering the pan when fish is frying is apt to make the fish soft. A solid, firm meat, that is at the same time flaky, is what the good cook likes.

Ammonia should not be used in the evening or near a fire, nor should the bottle be allowed to remain uncorked. It is inflammable, and its fumes are not specially healthful.

A cupful of ripe olives added to the beef stew just before it is taken off improves it wonderfully.

To make baked or boiled custard perfectly smooth, scald your milk and set aside to cool. Then make the custard and cook as usual.

A tasty addition to ham sandwiches is a pickle or two minced with the cold meat. For this purpose broiled ham is often preferred to that which is boiled.

For a change add to the scrambled eggs half a dozen anchovies cut into bits and cooked in a teaspoonful of butter with half a green pepper minced fine.

A dainty and seasonable fruit salad is made of white cherries, bits of orange and bananas, served on lettuce, with French dressing. Another salad combination is seeded raisins cut in pieces, broken nut meats and chopped celery.

Watery custard is caused by cooking in an oven that is too hot. Set the custard in a pan of hot water, and see that it does not boil during the baking.

Cookies and little cakes placed in an earthen jar with a few pieces of cut lemon or orange will be found to be delicately flavored when eaten.

A child's broom, purchasable for a small amount at any department store, is an excellent article for cleaning behind the radiators.

Powdered orrisroot is preferable to cornstarch for thickening fruit juices; for it keeps the juice transparent and prevents lumping.

Canvases may be waterproofed by covering it with finely-slaven beeswax and then melting it in with a hot flat-iron.

Do not economize this Summer by putting in an insufficient quantity of ice. This is a mistake. If you keep the ice box packed, or at least well filled, you will have the benefit of the maximum cooling capacity of your refrigerator, otherwise the temperature within will never be very low and things will not keep as well. A small refrigerator, well stocked with ice, is more useful than a large one only half full.

To hang up a silk petticoat, sew tapes on the inside, at top edge of flounce; then hang bottom side up. This keeps the flounce from "flattening."

To remove grass stains from children's clothes rub the spots thoroughly with a little fresh lard a short time before washing and the spots will come out.

A small button of garlic in a quart of vinegar will give it a mysterious, delicious flavor, and it will immensely improve salads or anything in which it is used.

Never pour scalding water into milk vessels. It cooks the milk on the sides and bottom of the vessels, making it more difficult to clean such articles. Rinse them first with cold water. The same rule applies to cleaning catsup bottles.

Use one-half ounce of cloves, nutmeg, cayenne seeds, cinnamon and three ounces of orris root. Have these in a fine powder and place in small bags. These bags, placed amid clothing, will impart a pleasant odor and will keep moths out.

To clean painted walls dissolve two ounces of borax in two quarts of water and add one tablespoonful of ammonia. Use half this quantity to each bucket of water; do not use soap. Wash a small amount of the paint at a time and rub dry with a clean cloth.

THE TRANSCRIPT, \$1 per year.

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Aug. 31 and Sep. 1, 2, 3

1909

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